licked their wounds and reunited the party. But this time the positions were reversed. Where before Osmefia was number 1, he was number 2, and where before Quezon was number 2, he was number I. So all was apparent peace and happiness until Osmefia thought to bring back an independence law to the discomfiture of Quezon, who promptly maneuvered until he, Quezon, had defeated Osmena's law, and had brought back an independence law himself. The *Nationalists* split wide open into the *Nacionalista Consolidados*$_y$ called the *Antis>* and the *Naciondista Pro Independent,* called the *Pros.* The *Antis* won in the 1934. elections. Quezon once more was in the saddle.

The name *Antis* had become even before the 1934 elections were over a misnomer, for in truth the *Antis* were *Pro* Tydings-McDuffie Independence Law. Also the *Antis* were made up of two divergent factions derived from the *Nacionalistas* and the *Democrats.* It was therefore advisable to dissolve the old *N*ac$onalista>* Party, and what was left of the old *Democrats* Party, and to form a compact political group.

The two major political parties in the years 1933-1935 were the Nationalist Democratic Party and the *Nacionalista-Democrata Pro Indefendencia* Party 5 but a fusion of the parties is contemplated. Other parties or groups which should be mentioned are the National Socialist Party and the *anti-*coalitionists who supported the candidacy of General Emilio Aguinaldo for the Presidency of the

Commonwealth in the 1935 election j the Republican Party which Bishop Gregorio Aglipay organized to advance his interests as a candidate for President 5 the Radical Party of Manila of Representative Alfonso E. Mendoza; the Facists headed by former Representative Miguel R. Cornejo, and the *Sakdalistas* and Communists. The latter two organizations are appropriately placed under "Public Order."